

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the constant supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

The PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, Free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS. whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emittes when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPILLA WATER
Tonic Water
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERALE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

COURT MARTIAL ON THE LOSS OF THE "VICTORIA."

LONDON, July 19th.

At the Court Martial which is now being held at Malin, on the loss of H. M. S. *Victoria*, Captain the Honourable Maurice A. Bonke stated that Vice-Admiral Tyrone reported to change his orders when the collision was imminent, but after repeated urging he continued to order full speed ahead; by that time, however, it was too late. Other witnesses confirmed this statement, adding that after the collision Vice-Admiral Tyrone admitted that the fault was entirely his.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CALL to arms—a charity sermon.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left London for this port on the 14th inst.

EDISON, the great inventor, has over 36,000 men in his employ in various parts of the world.

SENIOR Tegada, a South American grandee who palmed off a spurious dollar on one of the *Telegraph* newsmen recently, was hauled off the *Yokan* as she was sailing for Callao to-day, and now he is in jail, for some small debt.

AT the Magistracy to-day, before Capt. Hastings, A. Marler, chief officer of the steamship *Memora*, was fined \$10 for driving a carriage and pair furiously at East Point, on the road from Bay View, yesterday. Inspector Bremner prosecuted.

THE ruby in the centre of the Maltese Cross on the top of the Blith Crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro of Castile after the battle of Navarre. Henry V. of England wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

An advertisement in another column notifies that Dr. Dobson will read a paper at the rooms of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association to-morrow evening on "How to manage your ship in a typhoon." A large and distinguished order for the worthy Doctor to have undertaken, surely!

A MEMBER of the Fire Brigade named Waters was charged at the Magistracy to-day before Capt. Hastings with interfering at the fire at 280 Queen's Road West yesterday. The evidence showed that he had a hose which he directed towards the fire in such a way that it interfered with other firemen, though he did not cut it. When told by the foreman to shift his position, he refused, and was abusive. He pleaded that he did not know who was calling to him. Fined \$7 or 28 days.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nizam* left Singapore for this port at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Berlin Blet—Do you believe in the faith cure? Old Soak—Oh! yes. One treatment cured all the faith I had. Refer Scotch.

A RECENT telegram from Berlin states that much interest has been aroused by the announcement that Prof. Emmerich, of Munich, and his assistant Prof. Teubert, of Tokyo, had discovered that Asa's cholera is essentially a poisoning with stibic acid generated by Koch's comma bacilli.

THE Peruvian barque *Japan*, which was arrested by the British yesterday morning in a suit by a Chinese firm to recover \$850, the price of goods supplied, was released in the course of the evening, the claim having been satisfied by the agents, Messrs. and Co., and she left to-day for Callao.

ATTENTION is directed to the Standard Life Assurance Company's advertisement which appears in another column of this issue. The Standard is going ahead by leaps and bounds and is one of the most sterling institutions of its kind in the world. Messrs. Dodwell, Smith and Co. are the local agents.

THE German steamer *Sutrow*, which arrived here to-day from Newchwang and Cheloo, reports that on the afternoon of the 17th inst. the weather became very stormy, commencing to blow heavily from the south-east and veering to north-west, accompanied by tremendous rain. All the deck cargo was washed overboard and some of the bulwarks broken.

A FIRE broke out shortly before six o'clock this morning in the top floor of a mat-bag store at No. 12, Tung Lo Lane, past the Harbour Office, and running between Bonham Strand and the Praya. The men of the fire brigade were promptly on the spot, but the short interval was quite sufficient for the fire to make tremendous progress, amongst such inflammable goods, quickly demolishing the thin walls that separated it from the front row of buildings; so that by 6.30 a.m. the flames had gained a strong hold on No. 124, Bonham Strand. This house, like most of the others on the block, was used as a godown for storing straw goods—chiefly hats, baskets, paper and bamboo ware, and it was simply impossible to prevent it from being put out, all except a part of the shop below. By 7 a.m. a fairly strong breeze blowing at the time—the adjoining house No. 122 caught fire, and being fully stocked from floor to ceiling with similar inflammable materials, was soon in flames, while dense volumes of smoke burst from the windows and were blown down into the street below, almost suffocating the firemen and onlookers, and quite preventing the firemen from placing their ladders against the burning pile, although some plucky attempts were made. At last, however, the fire was got under sufficiently for a ladder to be used against No. 122, and Superintendent Woodhouse went up and took a look of the interior, while Inspector Matheson climbed up from Tung Lo Lane and directed a hose upon the upper stories, greatly assisting in getting the flames under control. At 8 o'clock the fire was well under and there was little fear of its spreading, though from the nature of the materials it can hardly be quite extinguished before nightfall. The goods in No. 124 had been insured for \$5,000 in the Biotie (Kia Kai) policy, the policy expired a few days ago, as the holder thought, and he had therefore removed a good deal of his property only yesterday; but it now turns out that the term ends on July 28th, so that he can claim for what remained. The house in which the fire started also involves the same company to the extent of \$5,000; while Messrs. Reuter, Brockmann, and Messrs. Ed. Schellhaus & Co. have heavy risks on the other burnt houses, including 126, Bonham Strand, most damaged by water than by fire. In all cases there is clear evidence, we believe, that the fire was fully up to or over the value assigned. No injury to life or limb is reported. The total damage is estimated at about \$20,000.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

July 20th.

R. LANG & CO.

Mr. Stephens, solicitor, applied for a receiving order in the matter of Robert Lang, trading as Lang & Co., tailors, Queen's Road, Hongkong. The matter was referred last month (under an interim receiving order) to the Official Receiver to report. His report had now been made, and appeared favourable. The amount of liabilities had not been ascertained, but there were substantial assets for distribution among creditors. His lordship granted a receiving order as requested.

WILLIAM WATERS

William Waters, manager of the Stag Hotel, Queen's Road, Hongkong, applied in person for a receiving order on his own petition. The Official Receiver reported that there was a bill of sale on the furniture, and a mortgage on the lease. The landlord had had the place sold up under distraint for rent, and as there was not enough realised, he had entered into possession of the premises. The lease and the good will, if any, would not sell for sufficient to satisfy the bill of sale. There was no stock in the premises, and there were no other assets at all. The creditors would, in the Official Receiver's opinion, obtain no advantage from a receiving order being made.

His lordship—I do not think this is a case for assets to divide among creditors, and so the creditors cannot derive any benefit from the application. It seems to me to be one of the cases provided for in that section of the Ordinance which says that "if there are no substantial assets the Court may refuse the petition." The debtor has not satisfied the Registrar that there would be anything for division among the creditors; he owes some \$1500 without being able to offer anything, and so it would not be any use to go on with bankruptcy proceedings. I must therefore dismiss this petition.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A serious collision between the Dutch steamer *Bantam*, Capt. C. J. van der Berg, and the German steamer *Amigo*, Capt. R. Bendixen, occurred in Hongkong harbour about half past seven last night. The *Amigo* was anchored off West Point, a good way out, with a crowd of cargo-boats alongside, and had nearly finished unloading her cargo of rice from Saigon. The *Bantam* was coming in from the west, with rice from Bangkok. There was a strong ebb tide, which in Hongkong harbour is from west to east, and so the *Bantam* had to go dead slow. When about opposite the Harbour Office, where there is usually rather a crowd of vessels, making it difficult to pass, the *Amigo* came about half past seven, and rang the bell to set the engine astern. In order to avoid the *Amigo*, towards which the current was carrying the *Bantam*, as she reported her helm to leeward her anchorage, but before the latter steamer could gather stern way, she crashed through two cargo boats and struck the *Amigo* midships. About two scores

of Chinese were precipitated into the water, among heaps of wreckage, while the *Amigo's* engine-room quickly filled, and it was seen that the vessel was in danger of sinking at her moorings. Two steam launches, one belonging to the Water Police, which happened to be close by, at once assisted to slip her cable and tow her across the harbour, with a view of beaching her on the Two-Fathom Bank, near Yau-ma-tei; but before getting so far, her stern took the ground in 38 fathoms, with her bows in the air; it would even then have been easy to tow her to the pier and drag her into shallower water, but for some unknown reason nothing was done, and in less than an hour she was fairly bedded in the mud, with her davits and other deck fittings just showing above water, and her bow still afloat. There she remained until 9.30 a.m. to-day, when apparently the hull gave way, for the sank altogether, and now her deckhouses are 15 or 20 feet below water level, and all, only the topmasts and funnel being visible.

(By the way, our morning contemporary says she is in dock, where her owners would be only too pleased to see her; but at present she is sunk, not far from the American mail anchorage.)

The *Bantam* is badly damaged about the bows, where several plates were broken by the edge of the *Amigo's* decktimbers, and will have to be renewed; but below water level appears to be unhurt. The two cargo boats are total wrecks; one is full of water, the other is a mere hull, and had also on board over thirty coolies, so that in the confusion after the accident it is not unlikely some of them were drowned or killed by pieces of wreckage; no definite report as to anybody missing has been sent in, but rumour has it that some half-dozen coolies and three or four children who were living on the boats have disappeared.

The *Amigo* is owned by Herr Michael Jensen, Aprand (Germany) and is believed to be fully insured in home offices. Her value is roughly estimated at about \$150,000. She has still in the hold some 400 tons of rice, consigned to Chinese, and said to be covered in Chinese insurance offices. Nothing was saved from her except her papers, and possibly a few personal effects, though even that is unlikely, as she went down unexpectedly this morning. Her tonnage is 771 net, 1186 gross; she is 220 ft. long, 32 ft. broad, and 16 ft. draught; built in 1884, at Hamburg, by Blohm and Voss, and engaged by the same firm, Herperstein & Caplan, to run for his brother, who was left behind in Saigon, last trip. Pending receipt of telegraphic instructions from home, it is not really known what will be done with her, but it may be safely anticipated that tenders will be invited for raising her, and of course the Dock Company alone is in a position to respond. A rough guess places the cost at \$60,000, but of course it might be much more or much less, as events may show. She might be put up to auction as she lies, if circumstances render raising too costly.

The *Bantam* is owned by the Amsterdam Company, and was built in 1884 by Ingalls & Co., of Glasgow. Her net tonnage is 1434, gross 2132; 29 ft. long, 37 ft. broad, and 24 ft. draught. The Hongkong agents of the *Amigo* (Messrs. Weller & Co.) have, through their solicitor, Mr. V. H. Deacon, entered a suit in the Colonial Court of Admiralty on behalf of the owners against the *Bantam* for \$250,000, and the defend ant steamer is now under arrest.

THE RACE FOR THE SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS.

On the 24th ult. a paragraph appeared in the *Telegraph* reading:—"In reference to the question of riding-out of Blackberry in the race for the Champions at the recent Shanghai Meeting, we learn that the information regarding the matter was held by the Stewards of the Jockey Club, with the result that Mr. D. E. Sassoon was thoroughly exonerated; and an official letter to this effect was sent to that gentleman." A correspondent signing himself "Fairplay" took the matter up and addressed himself to the Editor of the *N. C. Daily News*. He did not absolutely deny the truth of our assertion, but he wrote with the air of a man who considered he had better right to that information than the *Telegraph* so; he may have been interested in the result of that race in more ways than one, and might even have been one of a select party that did its best to throw discredit and disgrace on a man who has done more for Shanghai racing than any dozen of the present members of the Club. "Fairplay" claims a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances of the Blackberry incident and says:—"After the race for the Champions some members of the Club made some strong remarks regarding the riding of Blackberry. Mr. Sassoon hearing of these remarks requested the Stewards to call on these members to substantiate or withdraw them in writing. This the Stewards did, with the result that the remarks made were confirmed in writing. It is understood that these letters were forwarded by the Stewards to Mr. Sassoon. Since then no action has been taken; the writers of the letters have not been further communicated with in any way." That's his version. Now listen to that of the Secretary of the Shanghai Race Club:—Shanghai, 27th May, 1893.

D. E. SASSOON, Esq.
Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of 25th inst. the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club instruct me to state that, no charge respecting your riding at the past meeting having been laid before them, it is not in their power to take further steps in the matter.

Several complaints of the statements made by members were made, and as their respective members were not present, they were not taken into the term "ungenerously or improperly" it is not within the province of the Stewards to take further cognisance of them.

The Stewards are glad, however, to state, in compliance with your request, that they hold you entirely free from any suspicion of unfair riding.

Yours faithfully,
BARNES DALLAL,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
The Secretary's letter is dated May 27th while "Fairplay" bears that of July 4th and although the latter was anxiously awaiting information on a subject in which he was interested he could not obtain that information locally—we have had to supply it for him.

The Secretary's letter, self-contradictory, lamely and loosely put together as it is, reveals the reason for the delay in the matter. Mr. Sassoon had not been publicly acquitted of the charge that a few silly and over-excited members made against him. The former had made unmitigated asses of themselves by taking the matter up at all as they did, but having got into a very tight and disagreeable corner, they resolved to sneak out of it in the quickest and quietest way possible, so they instructed the Secretary to issue a letter to the effect that the members of the charges, although the Secretary plainly states that none have been made against him.

Two of Mr. Sassoon's accusers eventually only withdrew the charge which they had made against him, that of having "roped" Blackberry, but they also forwarded to him written apologies; one of these was accepted, while the other was returned. These gentlemen would have found themselves in a most unenviable position had Mr. Sassoon been in any way in-

dicted, though, as it is, the lesson may not be thrown away. As for the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club—well, the couple of capable men who are in their ranks just shield them from annihilation.

SOME AMOY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, July 16th, 1893.

The tea-season keeps up its activity and promises to be the largest, if not the best in the last decade of the century. The output of Formosa is heavier than ever and the ancient fields of Amoy show signs of renewed vitality. Never so few the hongs do not seem so enthusiastic as they were last year, and the Chinese dealers and speculators are decidedly busy.

The latest lad is the study of the antiquities of Kulangsu. It was started a year ago by Dr. Fales and Harbor-master Howard, who did some excellent work in that field. Since the departure of those gentlemen, it has been kept up in a desultory way by quite a number of the community.

One result of the pursuit has been the cleaning of three ancient monuments near the Jardine Junior Mews by the members of that courteous and hospitable body. The inscriptions throw a faint light on the history of nearly two centuries ago. The three are as follows:—

Here lieth the body of
John Duffield
son of Henry
Duffield, Comr.
of the JRMVILL
Ob. Sep. 6 Anno
Dom. 1698.
Æt. xlii. annis.

Here lieth the body of
Capt. Stepn. Baker who
was late Commandr.
of the SVCSWISS who
departed this life
October, 18. Anno Dom.
1700. Aged 49 years.

Sepultura
de Domingo
PANGKINAN
y otros de Indios de
Philippinas que fallecio
en Oct. Año de 1759.
(Translation.)
Tom:
de Domingo
Pangkalan
and two other Indians
of the Philippines who
died in October, 1759.

The name in the third line was identified by the Spanish Consul as Pangkalan, a small district in the Philippines, which formerly supplied large numbers of seamen to the commerce of the Far East.

This last grave is about the fifteenth that have been dug out. Their dates range from 1680 to 1750 and show that Spain did a thriving business in those forgotten years. They also show that the practice of hiring cheap Lascar and Manila sailors is almost time-honored in its antiquity.

Of equal interest are the researches concerning the native population of Kulangsu. The History of Chuan-chow states that it contained two villages, whose inhabitants were successful fishermen and planters. In 1570 they attacked and plundered the village of the "Throne." In the same year, an army was sent to punish them for their misdeeds. It burned both villages and killed nearly all the people.

From the description given, it seems one of these villages was situated near Ko-Sing's new name and the ice-factory. This is further borne out by the fact that in excavating for both these places, the foundations of several buildings were unearthed, some of which were covered with broken tiles, and the fragments of charred wood. The survivors were driven off the island or else left voluntarily for the mainland.

The History of Chuan-chow states that from about 1470 to 1530, there was a movement of fishing-folk from Tong-on and Leng-on towards the sea shore, the emigrants forming settlements on the islands of Amoy, Quemoy, Kulangsu and the peninsula of Nan-tai-lu.

There must have been some progress made, as several ancient tombs evidence the fact, and the fact that the tombs were erected by the descendants of Rev. Dr. Van Dyck is a tomb of the Huang family, dated 1624. Near the cemetery is a handsome tablet of the same family dated 1610. A tablet erected by the scholar Ch'ih in the joss-house in the rocks above the cricket-ground is dated 1623. The temple under the banyans opposite the corner of the cricket-ground is said to have been founded in 1502. The oldest inscription around the premises is dated 1502.

Kwan-yin, which is the centre of the island, was founded in 1600. The great tablets behind Mr. Rich's residence are more recent, having been erected in 1670.

The native history of Amoy gives some curious facts.

In 1622 the red-haired barbarians seized the Pescadores and attacked Amoy. They were forced to retire.

In 1623, the red-haired barbarians made another attempt on Amoy and were again repulsed. In the autumn they attacked Koolang but were repulsed.

In 1630 the red-haired barbarians attacked Amoy but were burnt and driven away.

In 1633, the red-haired barbarians attacked Amoy but were likewise repulsed.

In 1647 Koolang formed a military colony upon Kulangsu. He made a fort at Ling-tow and a camp at Chambe.

In 1655 Koolang transferred his camp to Formosa.

The inscription at Bellamy Dock shows that the Japanese twice attacked and captured Amoy and Kulangsu. They held possession the second time for several years but were finally expelled from the port, partly by arms and partly by intrigue.

The first European house on Kulangsu was Banyan Villa. It was built by U.S. Consul Hyatt in 1859. The second was built in 1865-6 and is now occupied by Capt. J. Farron.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

July 15th.

The price of gold-leaf, which a week ago was \$34 per taal, has risen to \$37 per taal weight.

A proclamation has been issued by the new Literary Chancellor intimating that the examinations have commenced.

Cheng-Sin-Ye, the new magistrate who arrived here a few days ago from Fook-ai, assumed the duties of his office on Thursday last.

The Provincial Judge has lately issued a proclamation cautioning those charged in the Hua-Hui lottery to discontinue having any connection with it, he is resolved to mete out the severest punishment to those who may be detected dealing in the tickets and warns all persons that he will have his orders obeyed.

The first crop rice is being gathered in the finest of fine weather for harvesting, and proves to be a full average crop. The same fine weather, however, is falling seriously upon the second crop, which is a comparatively forward state and needs rain, which does not come.

The squeaking irrigating machines are going day and night in the meantime.

Friday, the 7th July, is noted in the Chinese calendar as the commencement of *Shih Hsiat*. After our experience of some of the days and nights we have passed through lately, we are wondering what the temperature will be like on and after 22nd instant, when the calendar states that *Great Heat* sets in. Happily the air is dry or this "seasonable summer weather" as it is mildly termed by the most philosophical amongst us, would be more trying than it is.

The coffin of a rich man, placed in a hut on the hill side of K'ung-shan, was by an open last week and the corpse stripped of all the garments, chiefly of silk, which were taken away. The theft was discovered by a relative of the deceased who paid a visit to the hut two days after the funeral. The bereaved family supplied new suits. They were full of indignation at the disrespect shown to their dead, and vowed vengeance on the thief if he could be caught; but he is still at large without much chance, we understand, of being found.

The event of the week has been the dispatch of the steamship *Taiwan* and *Guthrie* with the first of the new season's tea for Australia; they take between them nearly three millions of lbs. The market has relaxed into a state of extreme quietness since. Prices, however, remain firm. The arrivals of first crop Congou are 50,000 half-chests more than last year, but the latest news from the tea districts points to the probability of the supply of second and third crops being short as compared with last season. Sales of *Fooking* of the first direct shipments of this season's teas are expected early next week.

—Echo.

SHANSI NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 23rd.

A case of blood-revenge occurred lately at a place called Tung-shan-t'ung, 15 li from Taiiku city. It appears that about twenty years ago the headman of the village ordered a man who had been guilty of some misdemeanor, other to be strung up by the thumbs and that the victim of this injustice afterwards died from the effects of the ill-treatment. He had a son who was only a lad at the time of his father's death. This lad went away from home soon after the event just mentioned and did not return until a few weeks since. One day he returned home he went into the court where the man who had been hanged by his father was living. The old gentleman was sitting alone in the court. The young man went up to him and said, "You are the man who killed my father 20 years ago," and immediately plunged a dagger into the old man's heart. The young fellow tried to run away, but he was arrested and is now in prison. It is thought, however, that inasmuch as the crime was dictated by feelings of filial piety, the murderer will be pardoned.

The brick-makers about Taiyuanfu have been ordered to remove all their kilns to a distance of 10 li from the city. *Fungku* is responsible for this decree. It is related that a young gentleman had made several attempts for a degree but without success, and while musing over his non-success, he resolved to visit the graves of his ancestors to find out if possibly the departed spirits were unpropitious. On arriving at the family burial ground the whole thing became manifest. His son was stirred with deep indignation on perceiving that the smoke of the kilns was poisoning the graves of his ancestors. He immediately set on foot the removal of the kilns, and he commanded that all the brick-kilns be removed to a distance of 10 li from the city. Thus the "dead-hand" powerfully affects even the rulers of China.

Flour has been scarce and high at Taiyuanfu and the price kept going up until it reached the unusual cost of 80 cash per catty. This was because flour was being sent in large quantities to the famine districts in the north of the province. At last the magistrate issued an order that no more flour should be sent out of the city, thus relieving the anxiety of those who were suffering from famine. The rain have set in earlier than usual. It is reported that there have been heavy rains in Shouyangshan in the mountains, and the outlook is considered encouraging. Wheat is nearly ripe. Market prices are considerably less than those of last year. —N. C. Daily News.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July, 6th 1893.

Back in safety at Hankow again, but without the bodies. For all we were allowed to do we might just as well have never started. When the authorities, after much urging, gave a reluctant consent to our going in quest of the bodies of the murdered men, they did so only on condition that we should not insist on going by the direct road to Sangpu, but by Huangchow, a long roundabout involving our travelling three times the distance necessary, and costing twice the time. The reason for this was the fact that the Viceroy was sending down two deputes, one a Taoist named Li who was commissioned to enquire into the riot, and the other a man of Hsiao rank named Tieng, whose business it would be to see after the bodies. On condition that we accompanied these, the authorities undertook to be the most definite manner to the Consulate that we should be taken on with the least delay to Sangpu—probably arriving there the second day after leaving Huangchow—that we should receive day rations, and be enabled to return with all speed. The Viceroy's deputies would see to our being furnished with proper escort, and ensure our perfect safety, but in addition to what they might do in the matter when we got to Huangchow, a military officer named Yang was added to the party with ten soldiers, whose special business it would be to look after us. We all went by the steamship *Taiwan*, starting at 10.30 on Tuesday evening. As soon as the boat got under way we formed the acquaintance of our officials, who sat at the saloon with us till late. The Hsiao never spoke a word, but Li, the Taoist, proved to be a vigorous and interesting talker. He assured us that he was a very competent manager of affairs, very honest and straightforward, for which reason the Viceroy had great confidence in him; and he employed him in many important matters. For the last two years he had been engaged in hunting out the members of the Kolo Hui; and nearly all who have been caught and executed at Wuchang and Ningling had been laid hold of through his instrumentalities. He hoped to catch just one more, a man of the name of Tsien. "Scissors," and when his head was off would feel satisfied. We suggested that perhaps he would find some Kolo Hui men among the Sangpu rioters, but he entirely rejected that idea, saying that they were not unkindly to foreigners. This was an unkindly testimony, and coming from such an authority, worth taking a note of, seeing it is not so very long since they were made the unhappy victims of all the anti-foreign riots.

We arrived at Huangchow at a.m., and of course at that hour could not enter the city, so all hands spent the night in the Steamer Co.'s station house. Our mandarins started as soon as the gates were open, promising to send for us later on, which they did about six o'clock. We were taken first to one temple, a fine one, and then to another, a rare old sun-dial building with cotton growing in its courtyard and looking as if no one ever came there. Here we were left for a considerable time wondering what was to be done with us next. At length mandarin Li was arranged to accompany us on our going forward, but to advise with us as to what we had best do. He had been consulting with the authorities of the city, and they were of opinion that he had best go by native boat to a place some 50 li up the river called Wukung, and there wait till the 16th (Chinese moon), Sunday, when they would bring down the bodies to us. We asked the reason for this change of programme, pointing out that the bodies might in such a case as well have been waited for in Hankow, and he said the reason was, they had already left Sangpu, and if we went there we would not find them. In proof of his statement that this was so, he produced a despatch which had just arrived from the Macbing magistrate giving the official account of the riot to his superior the Fu, and pointed to a sentence in it which said nothing of the sort. This despatch led to a vigorous conversation between him and us, during which our writer was able to get a copy of it with lead pencil. It stated that the Swedish missionaries had come to live at Sangpu and rented a house, but the people of the neighbourhood did not want them, and posted placards threatening serious trouble if they remained there. He had therefore several times requested the Taoist to get them withdrawn by their Consul, but the missionaries would not obey the Consul's commands, instead of going away the missionary Mr. McEwen and brought another, Mr. Yoh, and continued to live on as before. At this time there was a large religious festival due which was according to ancient custom and impossible to stop, so he sent to request them to remove to the city, where he had a hundred plans for taking care of them; but these missionaries were still obstinate. Again, he tried to have them removed by the Consul, but they would not listen to advice; so on the 14th (yih ut) he ordered all the civil and military officials, the gentry and police, to carefully protect them, and fortunately during the first days of the feast all was kept quiet. It chanced that on the 17th (goh June), in the south of his district a man had killed his father, and another man's daughter had hanged herself, so he had to be unavoidably absent there with the instruments of justice, when he was informed that on the afternoon of the 17th the foreigners had acted

worth the buying." He thereupon left, but earnestly requested us not to make any move till we had heard from him again, and that was the last we saw of the *Koia Hui* chieftain.

After waiting a while and hearing nothing further, we sent our writer off to ask them definitely what they proposed to do for us. He brought back word that Li Taotai with his colleagues had gone to bed to test themselves, after the fatigue of eating a most sumptuous feast supplied by the Hunanese. He had, however, seen the latter gentleman, and was told to inform us that we would be permitted to go to Sungu, and also escorted, provided we went by boat and not by land, that is, take an uncertain journey of a week possibly, instead of a sure one or two days. We now saw the case was hopeless. Without the help and countenance of the authorities we could do nothing, and it was only too plain that instead of helping us, it would give them a momentary concern, although another rapidly added to that of Sungu, and we the chief figures in it. Indeed, matters at one time seemed likely to take this turn, so much so that we sent off one of our men to the river side with a note begging Captain Davis to stand by with his steamer till he should hear from us.

When we started to leave, strong efforts were made to detain us. Our going did not seem to suit Captain Yang who, as it turned out, had been really appointed to accompany us to Sungu. We made our way to the landing, however, and had the great pleasure of seeing the *Fukow* just coming into view. It was the pleasantest sight we had seen for a long time. When we got on board we saw Captain Yang rushing down the bank—he had just arrived from the city—and making frantic efforts to follow us. Captain Davis kindly waited for him. When he arrived he said everything had been arranged. We were to start at once, and start immediately for Sungu by land to carry out the original programme; but Capt. Davis said "go ahead," and we were careful not to say stop. The following reasons were given by our natives to account for the hindrance: we met with in Huangchow. That the Sungu matter was from beginning to end of so outrageous a character that they cannot permit foreigners to see or to know any more of it than they can help.

That honest, capable, straightforward Li Taotai had no intention of going beyond Huangchow himself, where he could write his report in comfort, and due time return with all the criminals properly punished on paper.

That the Hunan-Kang Hien was determined to save the expense of our escort, which had been ordered by the Hankow authorities on a pretty liberal scale.

The true explanation, although there is no doubt some measure of truth in all these, is to be found in the fact that the Chinese at present do not care two straws for anything foreigners may think or say about any of their actions, no matter how outrageous; and as for anything the foreigners are likely to do, they see no reason to be afraid.

We got back to Hankow within four-and-twenty hours of leaving it—quick work, seeing we spent six of the—in full-scale negotiation with the mandarins. Several things have happened since, but there are limits to time and space. The following Express has just been sent round:

"A Public Meeting is called for to-morrow at 6 p.m. to bring before the residents the circumstances connected with the outrageous murder, close to Hankow, of two Swedish Missionaries."

By kind permission of H.B.M. Acting Consul, the above meeting will be held at H.B.M. Consulate.

GEO. E. J. GARDNER,
Chairman,
Hankow Municipal Council.

SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEIHAI, July 18.

The establishment of local post offices seems to be the order of the day. The recent move in this direction at Chefoo, following the example of Shanghai, has created a little panic among the letter writers of Shantung, who feel, as did the old negro, "I don't know what mine is going to be the next." This is especially applicable to the unfortunate residents of the interior who for weeks have been harassed by notices from Shanghai and Chefoo warning them to prepay their postage, but up to the present all efforts to secure the requisite stamps have been unavailing. It may not be amiss to mention in this connection that our interior mission stations in Shantung also have their "Local Post Offices." The lack of any responsible native post in this province has compelled the several missionary bodies to organize and control their own postal services. True, there are numerous private messengers under the control of mercantile guilds and gamblers, who traverse the country with more or less regularity, but we have tried in vain to secure their services for carrying our "foreign mail." The largest postal system in Shantung under the control of missionaries is that of the American Presbyterian Mission, which has six stations with resident foreigners scattered over the length and breadth of the province, viz., Chefoo, Tanchow, Chingchow, and Ichow. To unite these stations with the most meagre postal connections requires an overland route of 2,650 li for one way only. Recently an extension of the system to Tanchow has been found necessary by the Ichow station, thus adding another 500 li to the aggregate distance traversed.

This postal system requires a staff of six postmasters, seven messengers, and a postmaster-general, and involves a delivery at each of the interior stations, Weihai and Chingchow are favoured with an additional mail, in the alternate weeks, by the courtesy of the English Baptist Mission, which operates a similar system between Chefoo and its three interior stations. The annual cost of the Presbyterian Postal Department is about \$400, and the quantity of mail carried last year aggregated over 4000 cables, or two and a half tons. Thus, we have not burdened the world at large with any "stamp acts," but beware! For it, perchance, we should issue an American Presbyterian Postage stamp, and other Shantung missions should do the same, the face of an ordinary envelope will not suffice for the various insignia necessary to transmit a letter to or from Shanghai.—N. C. Daily News.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 29th.

We had a bad fire here on the 29th, chiefly remarkable for the rapidity with which it spread, the great amount of destruction accomplished in a very short space of time, and lastly for the benevolence and promptitude displayed by the community (in spite of course) in subscribing for the relief of the sufferers.

The fire broke out on Sunday morning at six o'clock in the south-east suburb between the city wall and the river, outside the Taping Gate. The fire was started by the flames from a coal fire used to fry wheat cakes in one of the common open furnaces devoid of chimneys. The flames caught the woodwork, dried by the June sun, and in a few minutes the whole street was ablaze. A fresh breeze blew the flames up over the wall into a quarter of the city

usually considered safe, from being occupied by substantial business houses and first-class shops, separated by party walls rising above the eaves, but fire walls were no protection against the storm of firebrands which rained upon the roofs. The few miser ble squires, called fire dragons, worked by the soldiers, presented a ridiculous appearance but these latter did some useful work in pulling down wooden look-outs and other fire-traps under the orders of the magistrates, Keng Ho, poor man, was sadly concerned for the safety of his *yamen*, the outer buildings of which he wisely ordered to be pulled down just as the fire had reached his gate and threatened the archives. He then threw his official hat and his necklace into the flames (a substitute for the ancient *su-tien* custom of self-immolation *à la Curtius*), and so saved the remainder of the threatened city from the devouring element.

Before 10 a.m. all was over, but meanwhile 400 houses had been burnt, among them 300 of business houses and large shops, with most of their merchandise and contents which they had no time to remove. Foreigners did not suffer, although Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.'s new handsome shop had a narrow escape, the kitchen behind the back courtyard having caught fire and being only saved by being quickly pulled down. The subscription list is headed by the Taotai, Tia, 2000, other officials Tia, 400, and business houses Tia, 200 each, but to ask these same people to contribute to a reasonable preventive system on a foreign model would be useless.

The river rose 25 feet the last 48 hours and is now 50 feet above winter level. This means an increase of nearly a hundred-fold in the volume of water, and all upward-bound junk have to lay up and wait till the freshest subsides. Crossing the river is very dangerous and one hears constantly of accidents to the ferry-boats, invariably attended with much loss of life. Yet (although our Customs house is on two sides of the river) a steam ferry may not be so much as whispered of to our Taotai, late resident in London and other barbarian cities.—N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 3rd.

We have every reason to believe that the Viceroy has sent a message to the President of the United States, to the effect that for the present no retaliatory measures will be initiated as regards the citizens of the U.S. resident in China, and further that every effort will be made to protect them and their interests in peace and safety till the assembling of Congress. He evidently hopes that by that time Congress will have come to its senses, that the better sentiment of the mass of the people will have gained the ascendancy, and a more just and friendly legislation will then prevail. The contrast between the attitude and the action of the U.S. Congress is very curious.

Dr. Macgowan has just returned from the Great Wall, bringing several items of interesting information, as the existence of a meteorite in the Court of the Co-fu College at Yungking; the remains of a *clay pipe* of the early Han period, an act of veneration to Korean pilgrims, etc. But the most remarkable news he has brought refers to a race of Manchurian monkeys inhabiting the mountain region of the Great Wall. It forms the northern boundary of Yungking. They are represented as having made astonishing progress in the arts of wine-making and pottery. A recent edition of the official history of Yungking states that lately a large body of immigrating monkeys passed a certain village in crossing from one mountain to another. The boys of the village clapped their hands and shouted at the spectacle, and the monkeys, being frightened, fled, taking their young in their arms, dropping in their flight a number of children, some of which would hardly be a quat.

On opening these, the villagers found they contained two kinds of wine, a pink and a green, that had been made from mountain berries. It is said that the monkeys store this liquor for use in the winter when the water is all frozen.

Dr. Macgowan adds that the chronicler cites an author who affirms that in Shantung there are monkeys who manufacture wine, and he gives the following anecdote in evidence: A party of villagers who desired to try the quality of the monkey wine, placed unobserved a great feast near the monkeys' caves, and then hid themselves. On discovering the food the monkeys went to their caves and brought out their liquor, without which the feast could not be enjoyed. At that moment the villagers rushed out of their hiding-places, and the monkeys, forthwith scampered off, leaving the wine, with which their human relations made themselves merry. Dr. Macgowan adds that he has met in his Chinese riding an account of monkeys in Chikung who pound fruit in stone mortars to make into wine, and he asks: "Is it likely that all these statements are mere inventions?"

It continues oppressively hot, with the mercury ranging well up to 90 in a protected shady place.—N. C. Daily News.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

MADRID, June 21st.

There has been no abatement to-day of the excitement created by the dynamite explosion near the house of ex-Prime Minister Castillo last night. In addition to the damage already reported and the loss of life and personal injuries, the shock entirely wrecked a building near by in which a circus performance was in progress, causing a panic.

The grandsons of the Marquis of Havana, the President of the Senate, was hit by a piece of falling ceiling and was so badly hurt that he will die. A son of the Marquis of Getafest was trampled to death by the panic-stricken throng. Seven others were severely hurt in the crush, and a large number were less seriously injured. It is believed that the explosion was the work of Barcelona dynamiters, the revolutionists there being very active of late.

A number of arrests, it is said, will be made, chiefly among the men employed in printing offices devoted to the publication of anarchistic documents. Many of these offices were closed a year ago during the anarchistic troubles, but they have been reopened and have flooded the industrial sections with blood-and-fire literature. It is conjectured that the fuse on the bomb that first exploded burned much more rapidly than the conspirators calculated and that the shock of the explosion caused the bombs carried by the second workman to explode, blowing his body into fragments. The dead man was a printer.

Anarchist documents belonging to the well-known anarchist, Ernesto Alvarez, were found in the pockets of the dead man.

A letter dated at Barcelona was also found, advising the recipient to use the utmost caution in carrying out the plans entrusted to him. Several anarchist printers have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the plot.

The wounded accomplice of the dead bomb-thrower made a partial confession, under pressure from the police. The man's name is Soares, and he admitted that the dead man was an anarchist named Ruiz, and that he carried at the time of the explosion a bottle containing gunpowder and shot. Five more anarchists have been arrested in the city and arrested in Barcelona, for complicity in the bomb-throwing.

CHICAGO, June 21st.

Three members of Queen Victoria's Life Guards were sent to the posthouse to-day at the request of J. M. Burt, United States Inspector of Immigration. Privates Howe, Caddy and Brook came to Chicago to take part in the British military tournament. They were discharged the other day and had no money, so they called upon Inspector Burt for passage to London. The Inspector thought that the company having brought them here should send them back and, pending a decision of the case at Washington, he asked the county to take care of the men, who are entirely penniless.

VALERJO, June 21st.

Orders were received here to-day from the Secretary of the Navy directing a draft of recruits to be sent at once from the receiving ship *Independence* to the *Adams* to fill existing vacancies. The men will leave Mare Island on Friday with an officer in charge, taking passage on the steamer *Alamida* for Honolulu. The authorities here say that the *Adams* will receive orders by the same steamer to proceed to Samoa.

LONDON, June 22nd.

In the Commons to-day Gladstone stated the alterations the Government had decided to make in the financial clauses of the Irish home rule bill. The proposed provisional term of six years would not affect the financial arrangements. No change in the managing or the collecting of existing taxes would be made.

The Irish Parliament would be empowered to establish new taxes and Ireland's contribution to the Imperial exchequer would be one-third of the ascertained revenue; also of the whole yield of any taxes imposed upon Ireland by the Imperial Parliament expressly for war or special debt.

At the close of the six years' contribution the whole arrangement would be revised. It would be provided that Ireland should collect and manage her own taxation with the exception of the customs and excise duties.

John Redmond (Parnellite) member for Waterford City, gave notice that he would oppose the clause preventing the Irish Parliament from collecting and managing the existing taxation as unjust and humiliating to Ireland.

Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain, has presented his credentials to the Queen. The Queen is at Windsor Castle to-day.

PARIS, June 22nd.

In the Deputies to-day the physicians sent to England to report on the condition of Cornillius Herz stated that his condition is such that extradition is impossible. Millevoye asked several questions concerning extradition and the documents alleged to have been stolen from the strong box at the British Embassy. What regard to almost Her Majesty's reply that England had done everything possible, but regarding the documents he said that the Public Prosecutor could take no knowledge of such documents.

Millevoye then stated that he had the text of several other documents in respect to negotiations with Austria in Paris. M. Millevoye started in to read one of the documents. He got as far as "I saw to-day Clemenceau," when M. Deville interrupted him and begged the President of the Chamber to consider the matter an international question. M. Millevoye rather accused M. Clemenceau of delivering to England a private letter that passed between Ribot, Affairs, and the French Minister to Egypt, and between M. Ribot and the French Ambassador at Constantinople. He produced a list of names of persons and papers whom he alleged, England had bribed and the amount of money given to them. He read the list, which was almost drowned by his own voice. "La Tribune," 500,000 francs; "Le Matin," 300,000 francs; "Le Jour," 150,000 francs; Rochefort, 80,000 francs; Clemenceau, 50,000 francs.

At this point the uproar and confusion in the Chamber became tremendous. Members of the extreme left rose and demanded that Millevoye leave the Chamber. M. Millevoye, however, stood his ground, and when a remonstrance of order and quiet had been restored he shouted "The Chamber is a scandal. I have received 50,000 francs!"

M. Bardeau sang from his seat and exclaimed: "I expect the Chamber to vindicate my honour!"

M. Clemenceau and all the members of the party of the extreme left insisted that the rest of the paper be read. M. Millevoye again started to read, but M. Deroulle, who is also a Boulangerist, stated that he could not listen to him and would resign his seat rather than do so. An order was then moved to the effect that the Chamber be closed until the documents are spurious and he retired that time had been foolishly wasted in listening to his presentation. This was adopted by practically a unanimous vote, only four members voting against it, while 489 voted in favor of it.

M. Deroulle retired to the committee-room, where he spent a lengthy period, refusing to receive his most intimate colleagues. M. Millevoye left the Chamber declaring that he would resign his seat in order that he might act independently.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following: "I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous disease. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

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Today's
Advertisements.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL MEETING will be held in the Rooms, (No. 16, Praya Central), TOMORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, to hear a paper read by Dr. DOBERCK, assisted by Mr. FIGG, Chief Assistant of the Observatory, on "HOW TO MANAGE YOUR SHIP IN A TYPHOON."

The Chair will be taken by Captain A. TILLET, the President, at 9 p.m. sharp.

All Naval Commanders and Officers, and Masters and Officers of the British Merchant Service in port are cordially invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
CHESNEY DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

THE STANDARD LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1893.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1893. A. R. C. PITMAN, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

RESULTS COMMUNICATED IN THE REPORT.

AMOUNT PROPOSED FOR ASSURANCE during the year 1892, £18,138,000.

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCE ACCEPTED during the year 1892 (for which 3,455 Policies were issued), £17,664,247.

ANNUAL PREMIUM on new Policies during the year 1892, £68,156.

CLAIMS BY DEATH UNDER POLICIES during the year 1892, inclusive of Bonus Additions, £694,056.

CLAIMS UNDER ENDOWMENT POLICIES during the year 1892, £11,885.

SUBSISTING ASSURANCES on 15th November, 1892, £22,438,181.

AMOUNT OF POLICIES ISSUED during the last five years, £7,007,018.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, £7,741,664.

ANNUAL REVENUE, £1,022,610.

DODDWEIL CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO," will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1893.

To be Let.

TO LET,

FROM 1ST OCTOBER NEXT TO 31ST MARCH, 1894.

NO. 2, HILLSIDE, PEAK, for \$45.00 and taxes.

Apply to A. HERBERT RENNIE, P.W.D.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893.

TO LET.

OFFICES in Praya Central, above Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co.'s Offices.

"THE WILDERNESS" in Calne Road.

OFFICES, First and Second FLOORS of No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and Straits, Limited.

No. 11 & 12, COOMBE ROYAL—a Large Furnished House at Magazine Gap.

NEW HOUSES in Elgin Street, Peel Street, and Stanton Street.

No. 4, RYAN TERRACE—Bonham Road.

No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL, at present occupied by the New Oriental Bank (in Liquidation).

No. 4, BLUE BUILDINGS.

FLOORS and GODOWNS in Blue Buildings.

GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of No. 5, Shelby Street.

No. 10, OLD BAILEY.

No. 14, KENTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

No. 6, CHANCERY LANE.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1893.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE at Robinson Road, "PARADE VILLA," with a Large Garden attached, Water and Gas laid on.

ONE GODOWN No. 117, Praya East, Bowrington.

Apply to DORABJEE NOWROJEE, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1893.

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

THIRD FLOOR in No. 4, Queen's Road.

ROOMS in College Chambers.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893.

DR. KNORR'S

LION BRAND

ANTI-PYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TWICE.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ZYMELAS, HOOSING COUGHS, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vaseline; its effect in stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1893.

Intimations.
CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
RAIN COATS & UMBRELLAS.
TENNIS SHOES, BROWN CANVAS SHOES, SEA BOOTS in all Sizes.
W. D. & H. O. WILKS CAPSTAN, THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.
NEGRO-HEAD TOBACCO.
CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1893.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES.
The only remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitoes and other venomous insects.
By burning one of SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES in the room before going to bed.
PERFECT REST & UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED, as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupefy or kill all insect life, thus rendering Mosquito Curtains Quite Unnecessary.
These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to man and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance.
Manufactured Only in the Laboratories of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, ENGLAND.
Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers; and by A. S. WATSON & CO., Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Treaty Ports.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE AGENCY of the above Company has been transferred to Mr. CHARLES ZANELLA from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Referring to the above, I have taken Charge of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Business in this Colony from this date. The Office of the Company has been Removed to Messrs. SANDER & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road Central.

C. ZANELLA.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SOBRINOS," Hongkong. (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas Larraik & Co.'s Office.

Messrs. A. E. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash Advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurances effected.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situated on

INI AND LOTS Nos. 1044, 1034 and 1035,

at

TONG LO WAN (CAUSEWAY BAY),

ON

